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Akihiko Yamaguchi

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- 1 The reign of the fourth Safavid ruler, Muḥammad Ḥudābanda, has been considered as a period of continual conflicts among Qizilbâsh tribes. This paper aims to demonstrate that even in this confused epoch, the Safavids uninterruptedly intended to replace the extreme Shi'ism of the Qizilbâsh type with the orthodox Twelver Shi'ism as well as to introduce Perso-Islamic traditions into the court life. Firstly, analyzing the royal family's marital relations during the reign of Muḥammad Ḥudābanda, Goto points out that the Safavids made efforts to establish family ties with "Tajiki or Iranian" religious notables and local dynasties so that they might be more independent of Qizilbâsh influence. Secondly, the author discusses the gradual introduction of the Perso-Islamic elements into the court traditions from the reign of Muḥammad Ḥudābanda. She emphasizes that in early years of Šāh 'Abbās' rule, the Nowrūz began to be celebrated in style as an official court ceremony where the ruler confirmed the loyalty of the subject.

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**Thèmes :** 4.2.1. Safavides et Qājārs

**nompropre** Safavides

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